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purpose to make it clear to the government that they have reached the limit of complacent surrender to the War Lords.

... An attractive Peace Calendar in booklet form has been prepared for 1914 by Marion Howard Fox. It is a new edition of the Golden Rule Calendar, and contains extracts from well-known writers on the promotion of peace. There are many new quotations in this issue. The price is sixpence net. It may be obtained of Arthur L. Humphreys, 187 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

... Mrs. Alice L. Park, of the Humane Press Bureau, Palo Alto, California, an active worker in the peace cause, delivered an address recently in that city on "Soldiers in Europe," in which she told of her experiences abroad this summer, when she attended the Peace Congress at The Hague as a delegate. The day of her arrival in Berlin was the day of the great military parade in honor of the German Emperor's twenty-five years on the throne. She spoke of the place the German Boy Scouts held in the procession, and stated that this organization was frankly military all over Europe.

... In a stirring address given before the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American National Red Cross Society, held in Washington, D. C., in December, Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, declared that the time would come when much of the work now done by the Red Cross would be unnecessary. "This time is far off yet," said Mr. Schiff, "but the time will surely come when the devoted nurses of the Red Cross will no longer need to tend to the wounded in war, and to this end may peace societies multiply!"

Copies of the Index to Vol. LXXV of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE may be obtained on application at this office, 613 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Field Department Notes.

New England Department.

Considerable enthusiasm is being shown among the students of Massachusetts colleges in the proposed Inter-collegiate Oratorical Contest in this State. Several conferences have been held by Dr. Tryon at the office of the Massachusetts Peace Society to discuss the question, and the present outlook is that Boston University, Tufts College, and Clark University will form the nucleus of the Massachusetts group. Dr. Tryon is in correspondence with the other colleges of this State, and it seems likely that several will enter the competition. A local contest will be given in each college, and the final State competition will be held in Boston, for which suitable prizes will be offered. Among those who have been present at these conferences are Dr. A. A. Berle, of Cambridge; Prof. Charles H. Levermore, of the World Peace Foundation; William Roscoe Thayer, of Cambridge; Professor Gilmer, of Tufts College; Percy M. Proctor, editor of the *Tufts Weekly*, and Benjamin F. Smith, editor of the *Clark College Monthly*.

The two new branches of the Massachusetts Peace Society, Springfield and New Bedford, are in a most gratifying condition, and increased local interest in them is evidenced by a good-sized membership.

During the month of December Dr. Tryon has had two conferences with President Sisson and citizens of Providence who are interested in the extension of the work of peace and arbitration in Rhode Island. As a result of these conferences a new constitution has been drafted for submission to the Rhode Island Peace Society. There is every prospect that the peace movement in that State will be greatly strengthened by the addition of new members and a more complete organization.

Dr. Tryon was most cordially received Monday evening, December 15, when he gave his stereopticon lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace," before citizens of New Bedford, under the auspices of the New Bedford Peace Society. The following morning he repeated the lecture to the high school pupils of New Bedford, about seven hundred and fifty of whom composed the audience. Dr. Tryon has also lectured during the month before the Men's Club at Medway, the Jewish Children's Aid Society of Boston, and at the Whittier Home Association of Amesbury on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the poet Whittier. During the first week of December he gave his lecture at the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church in Washington and before the American Committee on the Celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace at Richmond, and he also read a paper before the Judicial Settlement Society in Washington. He is to give his lecture with stereopticon at Portsmouth, N. H., on January 7, 1914, at the Peace Church.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead has been active as lecturer for the Massachusetts Peace Society during the month of December, giving lectures before the Boston Methodist Ministers, the Woman's Club in Fall River, the Home and School Association at the John Winthrop School, Dorchester; in the pulpit of the Methodist Church in Newton, the Methodist Church in Cambridge, the Methodist Church in Dorchester; before the Walpole Woman's Club, and the Mechanic Arts High School, Boston.

In order to strengthen and to facilitate the work of the New England Department, Dr. Tryon has issued a preliminary invitation to the executive officers of the New England peace societies to meet at the office of the Massachusetts Peace Society, 31 Beacon street, on Friday, January 30, for the consideration of topics relating to the work of the societies. The invitation will include not only the executive officers of the State societies, but the sections Springfield, New Bedford, and Derry. It is proposed to have a special luncheon for the visitors on their arrival, at which a few short speeches will be made, with a business session afterwards, at which details of organization and propaganda will be discussed. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, the chief director of the World Peace Foundation, has been asked to speak on "The Legislative Programme of the American Peace Movement" and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, has been asked to speak on "Co-operation." It is hoped that Mr. Call, the executive director of the American Peace Society, will be present.

Pacific Coast Department.

The director of the Pacific coast work has spent three weeks in San Diego recently, carrying on a campaign in the schools of the city. He visited all the large grammar schools, the high school, and also the schools in Coronado and National City. In each of the schools he left peace literature, and many of the teachers made special requests for literature. He gave an address before the Southern District of Women's Federated Clubs, and found much interest manifested. On the 18th of December he spoke before an extra session of the Southern California Teachers' Association on the "Teaching of Peace Through History." One of the leading merchants of San Diego gave Mr. Root money for a prize for the best discussion of the peace subject by a student in the high school of that city. Mr. Root has also had an article accepted by the *West Coast Magazine* for their Christmas number.

Central West Department.

Mr. Langdon-Davies, of the Garton Foundation, England, visited Chicago December 4-8. He addressed the students of Lake Forest College, The Faculty Club of Lake Forest, the University of Illinois, the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Illinois, the University Club of Champaign, the Chicago Peace Society, the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the South Park Avenue M. E. Church. His message was strong, dignified, convincing, and most enjoyable. The address which he delivered before the Chicago Peace Society was published in *Unity* of December 18.

At the luncheon of the Chicago Peace Society tendered to Mr. Langdon-Davies on December 6, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring the calling of the Third Hague Conference, an international agreement for the suspension of the building of battleships, the renewal of arbitration treaties, the arbitration of the question of Panama tolls, and the defeat of the Militia Pay Bill and the measure for a Council of National Defense. Copies of these resolutions have been sent to the President and Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives.

Mr. La Verne Noyes and Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham again will provide the first and second prize, respectively, for the Illinois State Oratorical Contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association. Dean Weston, the secretary, writes that nearly thirty States will hold contests in 1914. In 1913 sixteen participated.

Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, D. D., one of the leading workers of the Chicago Peace Society, on Sunday, November 30, preached an admirable sermon on the Mexican situation, advising patience and justice and self-restraint.

Mr. Joseph H. Defrees, a member of the Chicago Peace Society, has been elected president of the Chicago Association of Commerce for 1914. The relations between the local peace society and this great organization of business men have been most delightful, thanks to such men as Past Presidents Richard C. Hall, Edward M. Skinner, Harry A. Wheeler, Eugene U. Kimbark, and Howard Elting, and Editor William Hudson Harper and Business Manager Hubert F. Miller, all of the Association of Commerce.

The Chicago Group of the American Committee on

the Hundred Years of Peace Celebration was represented by its secretary, Henry C. Morris, in the recent meeting at Richmond, Va., Mr. Morris serving as chairman of the Committee on Celebrations. Local plans are gradually taking form.

The Hamilton Club recently granted hearings to representatives of the Navy League. Colonel Turner, Colonel Thompson, Admiral Wainwright, and others uttered the now threadbare appeals for "National Defense." The other side of the story will be told in the near future.

Mr. Charles E. Beals has accepted an invitation to go on the list of speakers of the Illinois Congress of Mothers. His special subject will be "Mothers and Boys and Girls and War."

On Sunday evening, November 30, Rev. E. D. Gaylord, D. D., opened the doors of the Second Congregational Church, Oak Park, for a peace meeting. Secretary Beals spoke on "Wars and Rumors of Wars," pointing out the relation of armor-plate salesmanship to wars and war scares. The address was briefly reported in the Chicago press, which report evoked a letter from the secretary of the Navy League recommending the ninth commandment to the consideration of the lecturing pacifist.

Through the courtesy of the efficient secretary of the Missouri Peace Society, Prof. Manley O. Hudson, the director of the Central-West Department of the American Peace Society visited Centralia and Columbia, Mo., on Sunday, December 14. The former community is the scene of the bloody massacres of Quantrill and Anderson in the lamentable war between the States. The pastor of the Christian Church of Centralia, Rev. Charles H. Swift, D. D., welcomed the peace visitor to his pulpit in the morning. The theme presented was "The Christmas Song—Prophecy." In the afternoon a union meeting of all the churches was held in the Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Smith, pastor. Professor Hudson made a brief address, representing the State Peace Society. Mr. Beals discussed "Some Types of Patriotism." In the evening a great meeting was held in the auditorium of the University of Missouri, at Columbia. President Jesse, of the Columbia Peace Society (and for many years the president of the university), presided. Special music was rendered by a quartet. Mr. Beals' subject was "The International Peace Movement and Its Relation to the Socialization of Man." The audience, composed of representatives of the churches and the faculty and students of the university, was an inspiring one. The visiting secretary is convinced that all that is necessary to make the peace movement felt throughout the nation is to have a President Jesse and a Secretary Hudson in every large city, or even in each State.

On Wednesday evening, December 17, a unique and enjoyable supper of Friends and "Near-Friends" was held in the dining-room of the Business Women's Club of Joliet, Ill. The moving spirits were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Crosbie. There were several delightful addresses from Joliet residents. Mr. Beals discussed the subject "The Influence of Quakerism on the Social, Economic, Moral, and Religious Problems of the World."

On Sunday morning, December 21, Mr. Beals preached a Christmas sermon in the Granville Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, Rev. Dr. Hay, pastor. The theme was "Organizing Christmas Internationally."

The annual meeting of the Chicago Peace Society will be held early in 1914, subject to the convenience of Mr. Norman Angell, who will be the guest of honor.

New York Department.

The first of a series of four lectures by Ex-President Taft, arranged by the New York Peace Society, was delivered in Aeolian Hall, New York city, on Thursday evening, December 11, before a large and appreciative audience.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences united with the Peace Society as joint patrons, and assisted in the advertising of the lectures. A large number of the most distinguished citizens of New York were on the platform, and the Hon. Oscar S. Straus presided, and spoke for ten minutes before the lecture.

Other lectures to be given by Mr. Taft before the New York Peace Society are scheduled as follows: January 22, 1914, "Shall the Federal Government Protect Aliens in Their Treaty Rights?" February 26, "Has the American Government the Power to Enter Into General Arbitration Treaties?" March 26, "The Federative Trend in International Affairs."

Over \$2,000 has been subscribed toward the expenses of the lectures, to which the members of the New York Peace Society are given free admission.

Preliminary Report of the Preparatory Committee of the United States for the Third Hague Conference.

The report of the preparatory committee of the United States for the Third Hague Conference has been submitted to the Department of State. This committee, appointed by President Taft June 10, 1912, consists of Hon. J. Reuben Clark, ex-Solicitor for the Department of State; Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, and Rear Admiral Wainwright, of the United States Navy. The report begins with the letter of Secretary Knox to President Taft, April 5, 1912, recommending the appointment of such a committee. This letter suggests the importance of such a committee, that the Government of the United States might be informed precisely of its relations to the Hague Conference. The committee was appointed with the understanding that it represent the United States upon the international preparatory committee contemplated by the Second Hague Conference, and that the members should be technical delegates to the Third Hague Conference. This letter also sets forth that since, in the practical application of the principles and rules of international law, all responsibility falls upon the Department of State, the War Department, and the Navy Department, therefore the committee might well be made up of a representative of each department. The committee, which is to serve continuously until the close of the Third Hague Conference, was set the task of preparing a general program for the participation of the United States in a Third Hague Conference. While, as suggested by the title, the report submitted is but preliminary to the formal report hereafter to be submitted, the general

question of the matters which should be presented to the coming conference is presented with care.

The introductory résumé treats of the accomplishment of the various proposals and action thereon. Under the heading, "A Preliminary Reconnaissance of Matters That May Come Before the Third Hague Conference," the committee treats of the character of the conference itself and of the relative situation of Anglo-American interests before the conference. The difficulties involved in the question of representation is shown still to be serious.

The committee conceives that there are only two measures looking directly to the establishment of world peace—the limitation or reduction of armaments and military budgets and the establishment of an international police. Properly giving to Russia the credit for launching a program for the limitation of armaments, the committee sees but three ways for bringing this limitation to pass: First, by limiting armaments or budgets by fixing a standard which is beyond the present efficiency; second, by fixing the standard of armaments or budgets at the present efficiency; third, by fixing the standard of armaments or budgets below the present efficiency. The committee firmly believes that the whole subject should be taken up at the next conference, but feels that little need be expected because of the recent war experience in the Balkans and of the marked increase in armaments and budgets by most of the leading nations of the world. The establishment of an international police can mean nothing except the establishment of peace by force. Such an organization would aim at the enforcement of arbitral awards, the enforcement of the general principles of international law, the prevention of war, the prevention of civil wars, or the enforcement of obligatory arbitration. The committee feels that any attempt to establish an international police would be met with insuperable difficulties, and that the project is impracticable. It takes the same attitude toward the plan of the "economic boycott."

Under the heading, "Measures Indirectly Relating to the Abolition of War," the committee presents a study of "good offices and mediation," of "international commissions of inquiry," and of "arbitration." While it is difficult to distinguish between "measures looking directly to the establishment of world peace" and "measures indirectly relating to the abolition of war," the report does not lead us to quibble over such details. Where there is so much that is good, we cannot bring ourselves even to ask why there is no distinction made between "good offices," "mediation," and "friendly composition." The committee evidently believes in all of these, and that they should be brought to the attention of the next conference. "International commissions of inquiry" are recognized as hopeful and practical. The committee is not over-impressed by the advance made in the plan proposed by the Wilson administration.

But when it comes to "arbitration," the committee is evidently a unit in agreeing that there is something important yet to be done. It recommends specifically the importance of amending the Pacific Settlement Convention of the previous conferences. It suggests changes in Article 45 of that convention, that there may be a greater assurance of an impartial umpire. Rules governing pleadings, cases, counter